

**REMARKS**

The Office Action dated April 1, 2010 has been carefully reviewed. Claims 6 and 7 have been cancelled. Claims 4, 5 and 13-20 were withdrawn in response to a restriction requirement. Claims 1-3 and 8-12 remain in the application.

The independent claim of the present invention requires a vision sensor coupled to said automotive vehicle and wirelessly detecting an updated pre-coded setting signal from an off-board vehicle setting update device. It is respectfully asserted that the Obradovich reference fails to teach or disclose this aspect of the claimed invention. The Examiner pointed to paragraphs 0079, 0081, 0088 and 0149 of the cited reference as support for the claimed element. Applicants respectfully traverse.

It is respectfully asserted that the access device and the security device disclosed in paragraphs 0079, 0081, 0088 and 0149 do not teach or disclose a vision sensor as claimed in the present invention. Further, it is respectfully asserted that the reference does not teach or disclose (1) a vision sensor (2) wirelessly detecting (3) an updated pre-coded setting signal (4) from an off-board vehicle setting update device as claimed in the present invention.

Regarding (1) it is respectfully asserted that the access device to the security system disclosed at paragraphs 0079, 0081 and 0088 in Obradovich is not a vision sensor as claimed in the present invention, but is an access control to the security system that is in the form of a keypad, located on the vehicle. Regarding (2) it is respectfully asserted that the security system access device is not wirelessly detecting an updated code but instead it is receiving a fixed security code that is physically entered by the vehicle operator. Regarding (3) it is respectfully asserted that the security system access device disclosed in Obradovich is not detecting an *updated* pre-coded setting signal, but instead is receiving a transmitted pre-set security code as it is entered by a vehicle operator, on the keypad, to gain access to the vehicle's security system. Finally, regarding (4) it is respectfully asserted that the security system access device taught in Obradovich is receiving the security code only from an operator entering the appropriate PIN code using keys on the vehicle and does not teach detecting from an off-board vehicle device as claimed in the present invention. The PIN code is not being detected from an off-board vehicle setting update device as claimed in the present invention. The keypad disclosed in Obradovich receives a fixed code from a vehicle operator in order to gain access to the vehicle. It is not providing updates to the vehicle safety system. It is respectfully asserted that the security access device is not a vision sensor wirelessly detecting an updated pre-coded setting signal from and off-board vehicle setting update device as claimed in the present invention.

The present invention is a *vision* sensor on the vehicle that is wirelessly detecting an *updated* pre-coded setting signal from an off-board vehicle setting *update* device. According to the teachings and claims of the present invention, the off-board vehicle setting update device is not transmitting the updated signal to the vehicle. Instead, as indicated in the claims of the present invention, the vision sensor on the vehicle detects the updated pre-coded setting signal from an off-board device. The Obradovich reference teaches a keypad sensor, on the vehicle, that must receive a PIN signal input in order to allow access to the vehicle and its systems. The PIN is transmitted from the operator. While paragraph 0081 discloses that arming and unarming anti-theft capabilities in the security system may be based on infrared, sonar or other surveillance technology, the PIN code is transmitted from the operator and any other actions are signals that are transmitted from another source. It is respectfully asserted that the reference does not teach or disclose a vision sensor detecting an updated pre-coded setting signal from an off-board vehicle update device as claimed in the present invention.

The Examiner also indicated that regarding claim 2, Obradovich discloses a vision sensor that comprises a camera, a charge coupled device, a bar code reader, an infrared detector, and a photo diode. Applicants respectfully traverse. The Obradovich reference does not teach or disclose a vision sensor that wirelessly detects an updated pre-coded setting signal from an off-board vehicle setting update device. The Examiner indicated that paragraphs 0079, 0081, 0088 and 0149 disclose this aspect of the claimed invention. Applicants respectfully traverse. The Obradovich reference does not disclose a vision sensor that detects, but instead discloses a keypad that receives manual input from a vehicle operator to gain access to a security system at paragraph 0079. Once access is allowed by the keypad PIN code, the security system disclosed in Obradovich may be controlled using surveillance technology such as infrared or sonar technology as disclosed in paragraph 0081. According to the teachings of Obradovich, control signals must be transmitted to the security system on the vehicle and only after manual PIN entry is verified. The reference does not teach or disclose that the security system access device is a vision sensor wirelessly detecting updates from an off-vehicle setting update device as claimed in the present invention.

The claims of present invention require that the vision sensor detects an updated pre-coded signal, but does not teach or claim that the off-board update device is transmitting an active signal. According to the teachings of Obradovich, the off-vehicle device must transmit messages to the vehicle in order for the information to be processed onboard the vehicle. This is supported at paragraph 0149 of the Obradovich reference which discloses the requirement of an online connection between the vehicle and the vehicle manufacturer's computer to communicate on-board diagnostics. According to the teachings of Obradovich, a communication link must be established with the manufacturer computer.

The present invention claims that the vision sensor is detecting an updated pre-coded signal, and does not teach or disclose that the updated pre-coded signal is an active signal. See the specification as filed, at paragraph 0008. This assertion is further supported in the language of claim 3 which require the vision sensor detects the updated pre-coded setting signal from an off-board vehicle setting update device, said off-board vehicle setting update device generating no active signal. Furthermore, the specification describes how the update system is activated. The vehicle ceases to update settings if it is in drive or reverse gear. The teachings of Obradovich, especially at paragraph 0149, are contrary to this aspect of the claimed invention and require that the vehicle be in operation.

It is respectfully asserted that the Obradovich reference fails to teach and disclose each and every aspect of the claimed invention. It is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. §102.

**CONCLUSION**

In light of the above amendments and remarks, applicant submits that the claims are in condition for allowance, and requests that the outstanding rejections be withdrawn. A formal Notice of Allowance is requested. If a telephone conference would expedite allowance of the claims, the examiner is invited to telephone Applicants' Attorney at (480)200-2054.

If the USPTO determines that a fee is due, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fee to Deposit Account No. 06-1510.

Respectfully submitted,

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